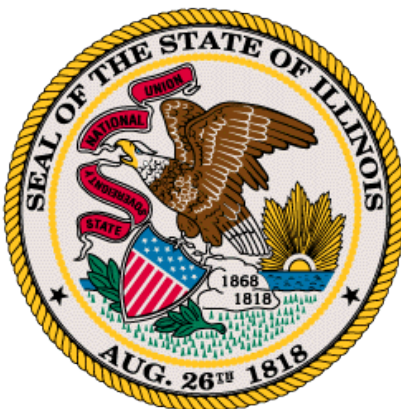


The Illinois P-20 Public Education System

Overview and Resource Guide



Office of Lieutenant Governor
Sheila Simon

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**This resource guide provides an overview of Illinois
public education structure, governance, funding, and initiatives.
It includes links to additional information and resources.**

**Please contact the Lt. Governor's Office
for more information on education reform issues.**

The Illinois P-20 Public Education System

“P-20 Education” refers to learning from preschool through adulthood. Through looking holistically across all education sectors, policymakers can understand learning as a continuum that requires coordinated support at every level. Rather than segmenting preschool, elementary, secondary and post-secondary education, P-20 systems take a student-centered approach, recognizing that for the learners, the system should be “seamless.”

State education leaders have adopted an important goal: for 60% of Illinois working adults (ages 25-64) to have a high-quality post-secondary degree or certification by 2025. In 2012, the percentage with this credential was about 42%.

Illinois P-20 Council

The Council was established by the Illinois legislature in 2009 (105 ILCS 5/22-45). The 30-member council includes representatives from state agencies, education institutions, local schools, community groups, employers, taxpayers, and families. The Council, chaired by former State Senator Miguel DelValle, meets quarterly, forms a variety of committees, and makes recommendations to state policymakers and agencies to improve the entire P-20 continuum and meet their adopted goal: for 60% of Illinois adults to have high-quality degrees and credentials by 2025. [Illinois P-20 Council](#)

Joint Education Leadership Committee of the P-20 Council (JELC)

The JELC is chaired by Lieutenant Governor Sheila Simon and consists of agency leaders working to implement the P-20 Council’s recommendations through their respective authorities and resources. Member agencies include the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE), the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE), the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB), the Illinois Student Assistance Commission (ISAC), the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), the Illinois Education Research Council (IERC), along with other P-20 Council members. The JELC meets monthly to report on progress and coordinate efforts across agencies.

[P-20 Joint Education Leadership Committee](#)

The Illinois P-20 Public Education Landscape

Public Preschool Programs

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) provides frequently-updated lists of public preschool programs: [Illinois public preschool programs](#)

Public School Districts: 868

Public schools are administered by elected local school boards that hire superintendents, and are overseen by the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE). [ISBE Home Page](#)

Use the *Illinois Interactive Report Card*, available from Northern Illinois University, for key information about every public district and school in the state, including the capacity to compare districts and schools:

[Illinois Interactive Report Card](#)

Community Colleges: 48

Community Colleges are administered by local boards and Presidents, and coordinated by the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB). [ICCB Home Page](#)

Community College district map: [Community College Map](#)

Public Universities: 9 universities with 12 campuses

Public universities are administered by Boards of Trustees and Presidents, and coordinated by the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE). [IBHE Home Page](#)

Illinois General Assembly Education Committees: 5

- [House Elementary and Secondary Education Committee](#)
- [House Higher Education Committee](#)
- [Senate Education Committee](#)
- [House Appropriations - Elementary and Secondary Education](#)
- [House Appropriations - Higher Education](#)

Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)

The State Board of Education has nine members appointed by the governor serving 4-year terms. The Board hires the State Superintendent, a post currently held by Dr. Christopher Koch. ISBE is responsible for implementing state and federal mandates and developing policies and rules to support that implementation. Duties include managing state and federal programs and funds, overseeing the state's 868 public school districts, and providing leadership and support for school improvement.

[ISBE Home Page](#)

[ISBE 2011 Strategic Plan Report](#)

Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE)

The Board of Higher Education consists of 16 members appointed by the Governor serving 6-year terms. The Board hires the Executive Director, a post currently held by Dr. Harry Berman (Interim). IBHE is a coordinating board responsible for supporting the state's 12 public universities, as well as approving programs for study for all public and private colleges and universities in the state. IBHE also manages several state grant programs and coordinates higher education policy and planning. The state's master plan for higher education is the *Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success*.

[IBHE Home Page](#)

[Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success - Home Page](#)

[Illinois Public Agenda for College and Career Success - Executive Summary](#)

Illinois Community College Board (ICCB)

The Illinois Community College Board consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor. One student member is selected by the ICCB Student Advisory Committee for a one-year term. The Board Chair is selected by the Governor. ICCB is a coordinating board responsible for implementing state and federal mandates related to community colleges. Four organizations representing various community college constituents have been designated as official advisory groups to the ICCB: the Illinois Presidents Council, the Illinois Community College Trustees Association, the Illinois Community College Faculty Association, and the ICCB Student Advisory Committee.

[ICCB Home Page](#)

Regional Offices of Education (ROEs) and Intermediate Service Centers (ISCs)

School districts are serviced by 44 ROEs statewide and three ISCs (in Cook County). These intermediate providers offer a variety of support services, including registering educator certificates, providing professional training, monitoring school district compliance with state regulations, and overseeing district reorganizations. Many offer additional services such as GED testing and technology assistance. Their professional organization is the Illinois Association of Regional Superintendents of Schools (IARSS). Legislation signed in 2012 (P.A. 97-0703) will reorganize the ROEs, reducing the number of offices to 35.

[IARSS Home Page](#)

[Regional Office Mandates](#)

[P.A. 97-0703](#)

Illinois Longitudinal Data System (ILDS)

Beginning with K-12, and now expanding to early childhood education, higher education, and the workforce, the ILDS is being developed under P.A. 96-0107, with the support of federal grants from the U.S. Department of Education and the U. S. Department of Labor. The project will result in the capacity to follow student data from early education through employment and is a collaboration among multiple state agencies: ISBE, ICCB, IBHE, DCEO, IDES, and IDHS as well school districts and a consortium of higher education institutions (Illinois Higher Education Consortium or IHEC). The system should be ready for initial implementation by June 2013.

[P.A. 96-0107](#)

[ILDS Legislation Overview \(ICCB\)](#)

[ILDS Foundational Components \(ICCB\)](#)

[ISBE ILDS Website](#)

[U.S. Department of Education LDS Grant Program](#)

[Illinois Higher Education Consortium - IHEC](#)

[Illinois Workforce Data Quality Initiative \(WDQI\)](#)

[U.S. Department of Labor WDQI Grant Description](#)

Education Research and Advocacy Organizations*

Research and Policy Centers

[Illinois Education Research Council](#)
[Consortium on Chicago School Research](#)
[Center for Budget and Tax Accountability](#)
[Advance Illinois](#)
[Center for the Study of Education Policy - Illinois State University](#)

Children and Families

[Illinois Action for Children](#)
[Voices for Illinois Children](#)
[Ounce of Prevention Fund](#)

Education Personnel

[Illinois Education Association \(IEA\)](#)
[Illinois Federation of Teachers \(IFT\)](#)
[Chicago Teachers Union \(CTU\)](#)
[Illinois Association of School Boards \(IASB\)](#)
[Illinois Association of School Administrators \(IASA\)](#)
[Illinois Principals Association \(IPA\)](#)
[Illinois Association of School Business Officials \(IASBO\)](#)
[Illinois Association of Regional Superintendents of Schools \(IARSS\)](#)

School Districts

[Large Unit District Association \(LUDA\)](#)
[ED-RED \(Cook, Lake, DuPage County\)](#)
[South Cooperative Organization for Public Education \(SCOPE\)](#)
[Legislative Education Network of DuPage \(LEND\)](#)
[Association of Illinois Rural and Small Schools \(AIRSS\)](#)

Community Colleges

[Illinois Council of Community College Presidents](#)
[Illinois Community College Trustees Association](#)
[Illinois Community College Faculty Association](#)

Colleges and Universities

[Illinois Latino Council on Higher Education \(ILACHE\)](#)
[Federation of Illinois Independent Colleges and Universities](#)
[Associated Colleges of Illinois](#)

* Not an exhaustive list

Early Childhood Education

Early Brain Development Research

Much is now known through neuroscience about how young children's brains develop and how this early development affects future learning. The early years are critical in creating and strengthening the brain's neuron connections involved in thinking, reasoning, motor and language skills, and social-emotional learning.

This 2010 article provides a brief research synopsis and useful website links:

[Early Brain Development Research Review](#)

Early Childhood Education: Return on Investment

Economic research shows that state investments in early childhood education provide a very high rate of return: up to \$8 for each dollar invested. The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) provides a summary and links to this research:

[NCSL - Early Education as an Economic Investment](#)

Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM)

This project is housed at the University of Illinois/Urbana-Champaign, funded by grants from ISBE and IDHS. "IECAM combines demographic data—such as population, poverty level, and language use—with early childhood program data from Preschool for All (PFA), Head Start, and child care. IECAM assists policy makers in determining where program sites are most needed to help create a comprehensive early childhood system for Illinois."

[IECAM Home Page](#)

[IECAM Report - The Impact of Publicly Funded Preschool in Illinois](#)

Birth to Age Three

In Illinois, grants are provided to support programs and services for children from birth to three years and their families by the authority of Section 2-3.71a of the School Code (105 ILCS 5/2-3.71a) and Section 2-3.89 of the School Code (105 ILCS 5/2-3.89).

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) has established standards for high-quality birth-to-three programs. The standards address program design, delivery, mandated reporting, budgets, and other program features:

[Birth-to-Three Program Standards](#)

Preschool – Ages Three to Five

The state’s main program is Preschool for All, serving at-risk students as well as others whose families choose to participate: [Preschool for All](#)

These programs collaborate with federal Head Start programs, which are supported through the Head Start Collaboration Office within the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS): [Illinois Head Start](#)

Early Learning Transitions: Birth through Third Grade

While many programs are targeted at specific age spans (e.g., birth-to-three, three-to-five), in a “seamless” P-20 system, there must be smooth transitions across the entire learning continuum. The first such transitions occur as students progress from preschool to kindergarten and into the primary grades. The Illinois LINC Project at Illinois State University, funded by the McCormick Foundation, works to understand and strengthen the learning continuum in the early years:

[Illinois LINC Project](#)

Federal Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant

In December 2012, Illinois was awarded a \$34.8 million grant to bolster early learning programs. The funding will create a new rating system to inform parents about program quality, help strengthen the quality of early learning programs, and support teacher development. Funds will also allow the state to make important one-time investments to improve efficiency, streamline program administration and data systems and evaluate program effectiveness:

[Early Learning Challenge Press Release](#)

[Funded Proposal Executive Summary \(ISBE\)](#)

K-12 Education

Illinois public education is governed by the School Code: [Illinois School Code](#)

In addition, K-12 education is subject to the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act ([ESEA](#)).

ISBE oversees K-12 public schools. Gery Chico currently serves as Board Chair, and Dr. Christopher Koch currently serves as State Superintendent.

[ISBE Board Members](#)

Funding

Public K-12 education is financed by a combination of state, federal, and local funds. ISBE distributes state and federal funds, while school boards manage local funds. The state determines a base amount per student to support an “adequate” education, and state funds supplement district funds to varying degrees depending on local property wealth. General State Aid (GSA) is currently funded at only 89% of the established adequacy level.

The Education Funding Advisory Board (EFAB), a non-partisan appointed panel, issues recommendations to the General Assembly regarding school funding.

[EFAB Report and Recommendations January 2013](#)

[Understanding School Finance \(IASB\)](#)

Standards and Assessments

In 1997, as part of a national movement and with massive stakeholder input, ISBE adopted the Illinois Learning Standards for seven subject areas: English Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, Social Sciences, Physical Education, Fine Arts, and Foreign Languages. In 2010, the English Language Arts and Mathematics were revised through adoption of the Common Core Standards, now being used in 45 states.

[Illinois Learning Standards Website \(ISBE\)](#)

[Common Core Standards \(ISBE\)](#)

The state Physical Education standards are currently being revised by a task force established under

[P.A. 97-1102](#)

The standards are currently assessed through the Illinois Standards Achievement Test (ISAT) in grades 3-12, and through the Prairie State Achievement Examination (PSAE) in grade 11. The PSAE incorporates the ACT college admissions test.

[ISAT Information \(ISBE\)](#)

[PSAE Information \(ISBE\)](#)

Under [P.A.97-0704](#), ISBE is creating model mathematics curricula based on the Common Core Standards which will be available for voluntary use by districts in 2013.

With the adoption of the Common Core Standards, Illinois will be revising its tests to reflect the new English Language Arts and Mathematics standards. Illinois participates in a 23-state consortium—the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC)—developing new tests, with the first on-line administration scheduled for spring of 2014. State Superintendent Dr. Chris Koch serves on the PARCC governing board and Lieutenant Governor Sheila Simon serves on the PARCC Advisory Committee on College Readiness. A key issue will be to ensure that all school districts have sufficient broadband capacity to administer the new tests.

[PARCC Information](#)

[Broadband Issue](#)

Reporting

Illinois has published data on public school and district performance since the state's comprehensive K-12 education reform act passed in 1985. Report Card data include student demographics, test performance, staff information, and financial information, and show multi-year trends.

[ISBE Report Card Site \(information and PDF files\)](#)

[Illinois Interactive Report Card Site](#) at Northern Illinois University (allows searches and comparisons)

Through the work of the state P-20 Council, the Report Card has recently been redesigned based on legislation passed in 2011 (P.A. 97-0671) and will be used for the first time in Fall 2013.

[P.A.097-0671](#)

[Revised Report Card Example](#)

Support for Struggling Schools

In October 2012, ISBE announced establishment of a *Center for School Improvement*. The Board awarded the American Institutes for Research (AIR), a proven international education reform leader, with a one-year contract worth just under \$10 million in federal dollars to lead the state in comprehensive school improvement work to raise performance and close achievement gaps:

[Center for School Improvement News Release](#)

ISBE also awards: [Federal School Improvement Grants](#) to support district efforts to improve student learning.

ISBE has recently intervened in the governance of two struggling school districts:

[East St. Louis SD 189](#)

[North Chicago SD 187](#)

Teachers and School Leaders

Major reforms to educator evaluation, tenure and dismissal are taking place under [P.A. 97-0703](#), (commonly referred to as “Senate Bill 7”).

Teacher preparation programs must be approved by the [State Educator Preparation and Licensure Board](#), ISBE, and IBHE. ISBE approved updated professional teaching standards in 2010. All teacher preparation programs are required to utilize the new standards by 2013.

Principal preparation programs are also being redesigned under [new rules](#).

Federal Race to the Top Reforms

In 2012, in addition to the federal Early Learning Challenge grant, Illinois was awarded a \$42.8 million federal *Race to the Top* grant to implement specific district and statewide K-12 education reforms. Thirty-five districts (including Chicago Public Schools) are taking the lead in implementing school improvements. In addition, the grant is funding the Center for School Improvement contract (see p. 11) and a statewide initiative to enhance STEM education in specific career fields (see below).

Race to the Top reforms focus on rigorous standards and assessments, using data to guide improvements, highly effective educators, and building statewide support systems.

[Illinois K-12 Race to the Top Application](#)
[Participating Districts](#)

Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Education

With some of the *Race to the Top* funding, the state is establishing STEM pathways for students to accelerate learning and degree attainment in nine career fields such as agriculture, energy, health sciences, and manufacturing. The [Illinois Pathways Initiative](#) is a collaborative effort of ISBE and DCEO along with partnering businesses and higher education institutions.

Career and Technical Education

ISBE coordinates K-12 Career and Technical Education (CTE) in public school districts. Counties are grouped into regions and are served by Education for Employment (EFE) offices statewide. Programs are often offered in conjunction with community colleges, and in many cases, CTE students can earn both high school and college credit (dual credit). The five CTE learning areas are:

- Agricultural Education,
- Business, Marketing and Computer Education,
- Family and Consumer Sciences,
- Health Science Technology, and
- Technology and Engineering Education (Industrial).

[Illinois CTE Fact Sheet 2011](#)

[EFE Office Directory](#)

Charter Schools

Charter schools are elementary or secondary public schools that operate alongside traditional public schools. While traditional public schools are operated by a local school board, charter schools are operated by independent entities, such as non-profit organizations, for-profit organizations, community groups, or educators. A group that would like to open a charter school applies to the local school board, with whom they make a contract (or charter) upon a successful application. Charter schools cannot charge tuition, but instead receive pre-determined funding from the state or local school board based on student enrollment. Charter schools must accept any student from the district who wants to attend. If more students apply than space permits, students are selected by lottery.

Charter schools are subject to the same State goals, standards, and assessment as other public schools, but are given flexibility with many state education laws and regulations. In Illinois, like most states, charter school employees do have the right to unionize.

As of the 2011-2012 school year, there are 52 charter schools and 123 charter school campuses operating across the State, with a total student enrollment of just under 50,000—2.4% of the public school student enrollment.

Senate Bill 79 (Public Act 97-0152) created the State Charter School Commission, an independent state agency with statewide chartering jurisdiction and authority. The commission is also charged with developing model practices for charter school authorizing and sharing those practices with school districts throughout Illinois.

[Charter Schools Statute - 105 ICLS/Art. 27A](#)

[Illinois State Charter School Commission \(SCSC\)](#)

[ISBE Charter Schools Website](#)

[ISBE 2009-10 and 2010-11 Charter School Biennial Report](#)

School District Efficiency and Effectiveness

Classrooms First Commission

In 2011-12, Lieutenant Governor Sheila Simon chaired the *Classrooms First Commission* under PA 97-0503. The Commission studied ways that districts could save costs and provide enhanced educational opportunities. These include district reorganization, shared business and educational services, and in-district efficiency measures. The Commission issued its final report to the Governor and General Assembly on July 1, 2012. It includes 23 recommendations for legislative and administrative action.

[P.A.97-0503](#)

[Classrooms First Commission Website](#)

[Commission Final Report and Recommendations](#)

Bills to implement several of the Commission's district reorganization recommendations are pending in the Illinois General Assembly.

[SB1877](#)

[HB2267](#)

5Sight Business Analytics Program

In alignment with one of the *Classrooms First Commission* recommendations, the three school management organizations (IASBO, IASB, and IASA) have recently joined the "5Sight" program newly developed by Forecast5. "5Sight" is a dynamic business intelligence tool that allows school districts to drive financial decisions with competitive and comparative insight. The Forecast5 platform includes cloud-based business intelligence software, interactive visuals and a collaborative analytics engine. Districts pay a membership fee based on their budgets, and the system uses data already generated by districts and makes it useable, accessible and comparable. [5Sight Website](#)

Higher Education

Illinois public higher education is governed by 110 ILCS 205/, the [state Higher Education Act](#).

In addition, higher education is subject to the [federal Higher Education Act](#).

Structure and Governance

In Illinois, as in the nation as a whole, higher education consists of four main sectors:

- Public community colleges
- Public universities
- Private non-profit colleges and universities
- Private for-profit colleges and universities

An additional group of [private business and vocational schools](#) offering short-term certificates and other credentials is administered by IBHE.

IBHE serves as the coordinating board for all public higher education, and ICCB specifically coordinates the work of community colleges. Carrie J. Hightman currently serves as Board Chair, and Dr. Harry Berman currently serves as Interim Executive Director.

[Illinois Public Higher Education Governance Structure](#)

[IBHE Board Members](#)

[Illinois Public Universities - Map and Links](#)

Community Colleges

The state has 48 community colleges, collectively serving every county. Joliet Junior Colleges, established in 1901, was the first public community college in the nation. The Illinois community colleges have a three-tier governance system: each community college district elects a board of trustees, with the exception of City Colleges of Chicago, whose local board is appointed by the mayor; the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB), appointed by the Governor, acts as the statewide coordinating board; and the Illinois Board of Higher Education, also appointed by the Governor, oversees all Illinois higher education institutions. The current chairman of the Illinois Community College Board is Alexi Giannoulas and the current President and Executive Director is Geoff Orbzut.

[ICCB System Description](#)

[ICCB Board Members](#)

[Community College District Map](#)

Community colleges offer four types of educational programs:

- Associate degree programs for students wanting to then transfer to a baccalaureate (4-year) degree program at a senior institution;
- Adult education remedial/developmental programs for students needing basic education skills;
- Degree and certificate programs for specific employment goals; and
- Continuing education/enrichment courses.

ICCB and IBHE approve all community college programs of study.

In fall 2012, community college enrollment was 358,294 and FTE was 208,742.

The seven **City Colleges of Chicago** (CCC) are a subset of the Illinois community college system. CCC is currently undergoing a “reinvention” initiative to vastly improve completion rates and coordination with business and industry. The CCC Chancellor is Cheryl L. Hyman. She reports to Mayor Rahm Emanuel.

[CCC Reinvention Website](#)

In 2011, Lieutenant Governor Sheila Simon conducted a fact-finding tour of the state’s 48 community colleges to learn how the state can work with schools to increase completion rates and connect students to the workforce.

Upon completing the tour, she issued a report and recommendations. Key recommendations include increasing college-level mathematics readiness in collaboration with school districts (see mathematics curriculum models legislation described on p. 10) and creating “college choice reports” so that prospective students can compare both costs and completion data. In January 2013, President Obama announced a new federal website offering “college scorecards” for post-secondary institutions nationwide. The site provides most of the information envisioned for the Lt. Governor’s proposed college choice reports, so she is advocating for all Illinois higher education institutions to post the federal scorecard link on their web pages. In addition, she is promoting the voluntary use of federal “shopping sheets,” introduced last year, by all Illinois higher education institutions. These are standardized financial aid award letters sent to students after they apply to a college or university and allow for easy comparison of financial aid offers.

[Lt. Governor Simon's Focus on the Finish Report](#)

[White House College Scorecard](#)

[Financial Aid Shopping Sheet](#)

Public Universities

The state has 9 public universities with 12 campuses (map link on p. 15):

- [University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign \(UIUC\)](#)
- [University of Illinois at Chicago \(UIC\)](#)
- [University of Illinois at Springfield \(UIS\)](#)
- [Illinois State University \(ISU\)](#)
- [Governors State University \(GSU\)](#)
- [Chicago State University \(CSU\)](#)
- [Southern Illinois University Carbondale \(SIUC\)](#)
- [Southern Illinois University Edwardsville \(SIUE\)](#)
- [Eastern Illinois University \(EIU\)](#)
- [Northern Illinois University \(NIU\)](#)
- [Western Illinois University \(WIU\)](#)
- [Northeastern Illinois University \(NEIU\)](#)

The University of Illinois has one board and President for all three campuses, each of which has a Chancellor. Southern Illinois University has one board and President for two campuses, each of which has a Chancellor. The other universities each have boards of trustees and Presidents for their campuses.

All 9 universities offer baccalaureate and masters degrees, while 7 are also doctorate-granting institutions, and several have professional schools (e.g., law, medicine) as well. IBHE approves all programs of study.

During the 2011-2012 school year (the latest data available), 152,442 undergraduate students were enrolled at Illinois public universities. Overall undergraduate enrollment has remained pretty steady over the last four years. However, average tuition and fees, however, have grown significantly.

Yearly Full-Time (32 Credit Hours) Tuition and Fees (Average)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Chicago State University	\$7,847	\$7,819	\$8,501	\$9,370	\$10,002	\$10,402
Eastern Illinois University	\$7,403	\$8,114	\$8,661	\$9,374	\$10,259	\$10,850
Governors State University	\$5,669	\$7,099	\$8,206	\$8,545	\$9,284	\$9,463
Illinois State University	\$7,980	\$8,887	\$9,826	\$10,770	\$11,582	\$12,397
Northeastern Illinois University	\$7,103	\$8,308	\$9,132	\$9,861	\$10,880	\$11,792
Northern Illinois University	\$8,061	\$8,750	\$9,686	\$10,603	\$10,886	\$12,162
Southern Illinois University Carbondale	\$7,801	\$8,546	\$9,393	\$10,028	\$10,530	\$10,942
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville	\$6,971	\$7,994	\$8,815	\$9,534	\$8,917	\$9,285
University of Illinois Springfield	\$7,195	\$8,424	\$9,821	\$11,679	\$12,684	\$13,183
University of Illinois Chicago	\$9,275	\$10,019	\$11,161	\$12,470	\$12,544	\$13,034
University of Illinois Urbana	\$9,627	\$10,533	\$11,660	\$12,533	\$13,237	\$13,982
Western Illinois University	\$7,531	\$8,172	\$8,870	\$9,558	\$10,256	\$10,843

Average Tuition and Fees (2008): \$8,553
Average Tuition and Fees (2013): \$12,732

Average Undergraduate Completion Rate (2011 Cohort): 62.4%

Lt. Governor's Affordability Summits: Fall 2012

Building on her 2011 community college tour, in the fall of 2012 Lieutenant Governor Sheila Simon toured all 12 Illinois public university campuses to investigate affordability issues and how institutions and students are addressing the challenges of high college costs and improving completion rates. She found that the universities were challenged by declining and delayed state funding, and have had to respond by raising tuition. In order to afford college, students “package” multiple sources of financial aid, including family contributions, state and federal grants and loans, scholarships, and employment. Shortfalls still result in many students delaying completion or dropping out.

The Lt. Governor Simon also found many examples of cost-controlling effective practices, including streamlining degree programs, dual enrollment programs resulting in both associate and bachelor's degrees in four years, creative approaches to remedial coursework, and intensive student support systems. She issued her findings in a February 2013 report, and will host a “scaling up” conference in October 2013 to help campuses replicate effective affordability and completion approaches.

[Lt. Governor Simon's Affordability and Completion Report](#)

Independent Not-for-Profit Colleges and University

The state is home to 97 private non-profit colleges and universities. [Map](#)

Undergraduate enrollment (2011-2012): 140,468

Independent Four-Year Average Tuition and Fees (2008): \$23,719

Independent Four-Year Average Tuition and Fees (2013): \$30,069

Independent Two-Year Average Tuition and Fees (2008): \$13,207

Independent Two-Year Average Tuition and Fees (2013): \$14,550

Average Undergraduate Completion Rate (2011 Cohort): 63.1%

Independent For-Profit Colleges and Universities

For-Profit Colleges and Universities

The state is home to 35 private for-profit (proprietary) colleges and universities, though Illinois students attend many more that are based elsewhere. [Map](#)

Over 90,500 Illinois undergraduates enrolled at proprietary institutions in the 2011-2012 school year.

Proprietary Average Tuition and Fees (2008): \$16,700

Proprietary Average Tuition and Fees (2013): \$18,638

Completion rates range from 18.4% to 88.2% for the 35 schools in Illinois.

Community College and Public University Funding

Community colleges receive funding from three main sources: local property taxes, tuition and fees, state allocations based on enrollment, and student financial aid (state and federal). Although the ratio among these varies across colleges, local taxes and tuition/fees contribute by far the largest proportion of revenue. Community colleges are also eligible for various state, federal and private grants.

Public universities receive funds from tuition and fees, state allocations based on enrollment, and student financial aid (state and federal). State allocations are distributed through direct appropriation for various expenditure object lines (e.g., personal services, social security, contractual services, travel, etc.). The allocation to public universities is made using a base-plus budgeting method. That is, it is not based on any predetermined standard or formula (although extensive unit cost data is collected from public universities), but rather on a combination of factors including requests by each of the universities, recommendations by the Illinois Board of Higher Education and Governor, availability of revenue, and legislative priorities.

[Basics of Public Higher Education Funding \(IBHE\)](#)

Performance Funding

In 2012, the General Assembly passed legislation requiring that public colleges receive a portion of their state funding through a formula based upon performance in achieving state goals related to student success and certification and degree completion. ([P.A. 97-320](#)). A pilot version of the formula was used to create the FY2013 budget. The formula is being refined by a committee under the direction of IBHE.

[IBHE Performance Funding Website](#)

Student Financial Aid

The Illinois Student Assistance Commission administers state financial aid programs. The Commission has eight members and an Executive Director, a post currently held by Eric Zarnikow. The Monetary Assistance Program (MAP) is the main need-based grant program, providing access to students who would otherwise be unable to afford college. In 2012, [Senate Joint Resolution 69](#) created a task force to make recommendations to strengthen the program, which has become underfunded in recent years.

[ISAC Website](#)

[MAP Task Force Final Report](#)

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